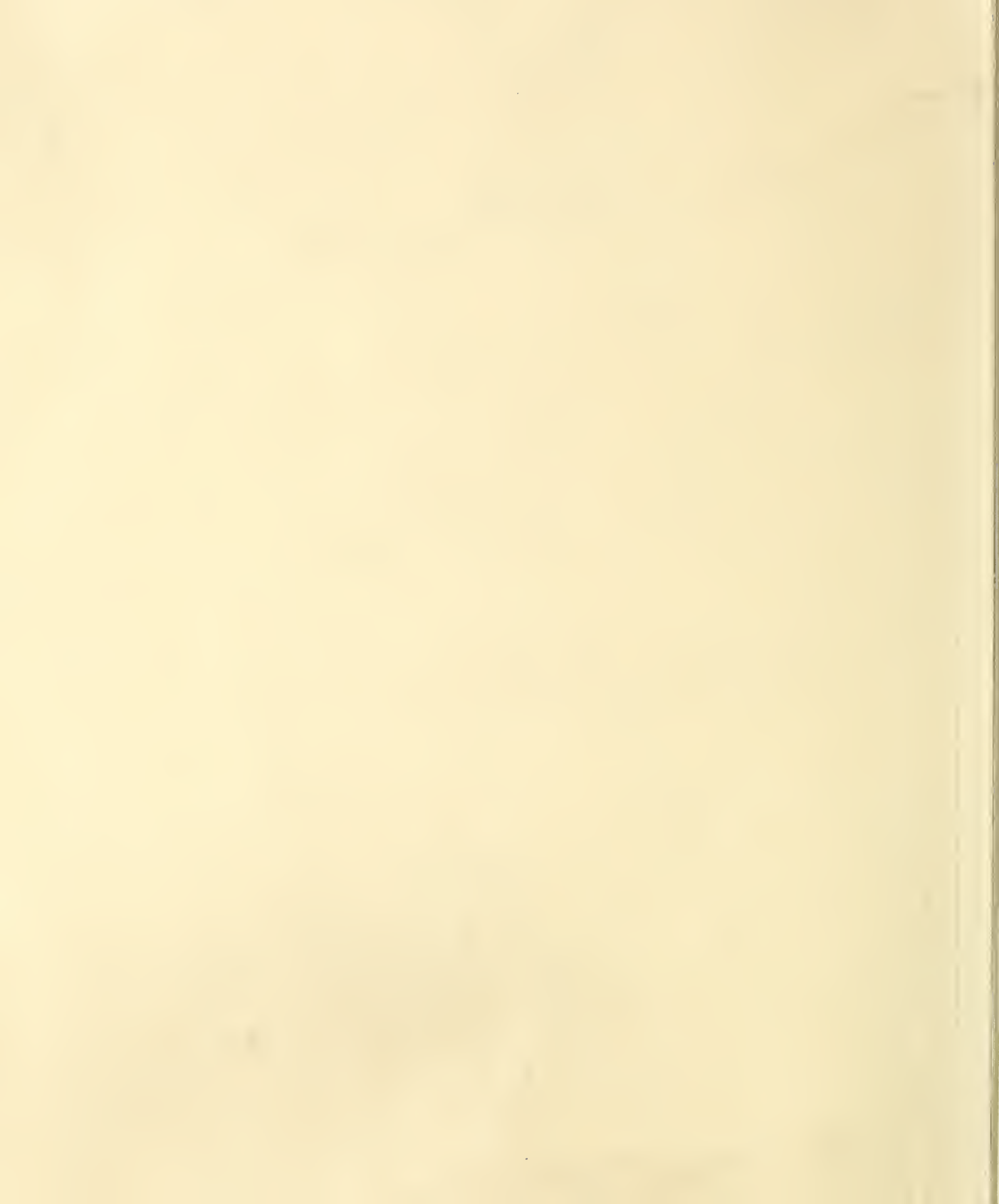


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Suppl., Sept. 1

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION  
Office of Distribution

September 20, 1944

Supplement to  
COLD STORAGE PROSPECTS FOR APPLES AND PEARS IN 1944  
as of September 1, 1944  
A.S. Walker

Since the report, COLD STORAGE PROSPECTS FOR APPLES AND PEARS AS OF AUGUST 1, was released, some significant changes have occurred in the storage and crop situation. Commercial apple crop estimates for all sections except the Western States dropped during the month of August. Likewise, occupancy in the public general cold storages in all regions, with the exception of the Pacific area, fell off during the month.

Occupancy in apple houses increased during August. This increase was due to the movement of some 2,754,000 bushels of apples and pears into storage. Over the same period some 97,000,000 pounds of commodities other than apples and pears were removed from apple houses. Despite these heavy withdrawals, there were on September 1, in the apple houses 138,000,000 pounds of dried fruits, nuts, shell and dried eggs, lard, and other cooler commodities. States having appreciable holdings of these commodities were: New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. Based on space occupancy reports from 287 apple houses, the space occupied by commodities other than apples and pears on September 1, was equivalent to the space required for about 8,000,000 bushels of apples.

Unless these commodities are removed, the North Central and Atlantic States will have great difficulty in storing this year's apple-pear crop.

It is estimated that the United States storage peak for apples and pears will be about 35,000,000 bushels. Apple houses, if emptied of other commodities and if located where they are needed, could accommodate the prospective storage demands. However, a surplus of space exists in Washington and Oregon, while in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut (the extent of the damages done to the crop in this area by the recent hurricane is not known), New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin it appears will have a space deficiency even if these houses are emptied of other commodities. If the general cold storage space occupied by commodities other than apples on September 1 remains the same or decreases, the general cold storages of all these States except New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin should be able to provide sufficient space for the apples and pears that the apple houses cannot store.

On the basis of September 1 occupancy of cold storages and crop estimates it now appears that the areas where the apple-pear space situation will become critical, are: the North Central States, the Middle Atlantic States, and possibly the New England States. Areas where space seems to be ample are: the South Atlantic States, the Pacific States (with the exception of California), the Mountain States, and the South Central States.

For a detailed state breakdown consult the other side of this page.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* Correction: An error was made in the bushel equivalent of \*  
\* commodities stored in apple houses on the August 1 report, \*  
\* "Cold Storage Prospects for Apples and Pears." The figure \*  
\* for New York should have read 3,240,000 bushels rather than \*  
\* 440,000 bushels. The U. S. total should be adjusted accord- \*  
\* ingly. \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

OCT 10 1944

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## SUMMARY OF THE APPLE-PEAR STORAGE SITUATION FOR 1944

REVISED

(In thousands of bushels)

State	1944 expected apple- pear crop	1944 expected : apple- pear peak storage	1944 : Apple house net: capacity: store apple- pear crop	adequacy of: apple house: space to pancy (stocks: other than l/apples-pears)	Sept. 1 apple: house: space: occupancy	Estimated: adequacy of apple house space: public apples & pears with Sept. 1: c. s. can: with Sept. 1 occupancy	Estimated: adequacy of apple house space: public apples & pears with Sept. 1: c. s. can: with Sept. 1 occupancy	Estimated: adequacy of apple house space: public apples & pears with Sept. 1: c. s. can: with Sept. 1 occupancy
Me., & N. H.....	1,696	237	117	- 120	0	- 120	67	- 53
Vermont.....	472	146	216	- 70	0	- 70	25	- 95
Massachusetts.....	2,626	1,260	1,013	- 247	23	- 270	288	- 18
R. I., & Conn.....	1,988	855	803	- 52	91	- 143	202	- 59
New York.....	18,486	5,916	7,674	- 1,758	3,182	- 1,424	911	- 513
New Jersey.....	2,333	910	538	- 372	64	- 436	347	- 89
Pennsylvania.....	9,570	1,818	1,263	- 555	201	- 756	15	- 741
Del., Md., & D. C....	2,854	200	125	- 75	42	- 117	0	- 117
Virginia.....	13,872	4,439	5,199	- 760	990	- 230	115	- 115
West Virginia.....	4,424	841	1,220	- 379	301	- 78	2	- 80
North Carolina.....	1,964	39	58	- 19	23	- 4	18	- 14
Ohio.....	5,846	818	342	- 476	50	- 526	89	- 437
Indiana.....	1,444	202	210	- 8	161	- 153	106	- 47
Illinois.....	3,069	767	640	- 127	380	- 507	334	- 173
Michigan.....	8,827	1,059	463	- 596	138	- 734	204	- 530
Wisconsin.....	770	131	-	- 131	-	- 131	130	- 1
Minn., & Iowa.....	263	68	-	- 68	-	- 68	0	- 68
Missouri.....	825	289	489	- 200	141	- 59	130	- 189
Neb., & Kans.....	472	61	70	- 9	26	- 17	143	- 126
Ky., & Tenn.....	814	81	140	- 59	28	- 31	63	- 94
Ark., Okla., & Tex...	1,363	137	145	- 8	56	- 48	374	- 326
Mont., Colo., Utah...	3,240	65	-	- 65	-	- 65	30	- 35
Idaho, & N. Mex.....	2,859	57	179	- 122	11	- 111	7	- 118
Washington.....	37,060	12,230	17,560	- 5,330	1,124	- 4,206	74	- 4,280
Oregon.....	7,480	2,240	2,358	- 118	139	- 21	443	- 422
California.....	15,303	1,530	1,560	- 30	269	- 239	864	- 625
UNITED STATES TOTAL...	149,890	4/36,396	42,382	5,986	7,440	5/- 1,454	4,981	5/3,527

1/ The figures in this column are based on the assumption that apple houses be used to store apples and pears only.

2/ These figures were reported by 287 apple houses on the September 1 Space Occupancy Report. The occupancy as reported was in terms of cubic feet which have been converted to bushel equivalent. No estimates are included for apple houses, tardy or delinquent in reporting. Space occupied by apples and pears was eliminated.

3/ These estimates are based on the greatest occupancy reached by public coolers in recent years, and it is assumed that they can this year be filled to an equal percentage of occupancy. It is further assumed that the volume of commodities other than apples will remain approximately the same as on September 1. Shell eggs, lard, cured pork, dried fruits, and nuts normally move out of coolers, while cured beef, cheese, and dried eggs move into coolers during the apple season.

4/ The peak storage loads for the various states are reached at different times from one to three months apart. The United States total peak load shown above is a composite of the state peak loads and not the total United States peak for any given month. The apple-pear storage peak for the United States as a whole is reached on December 1, and for 1944 is estimated to be 34,475,000 bushels.

5/ These estimates are based on two assumptions: (1) that available space is located where it is needed, and (2) that commodities can be mixed in apple houses.